REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,796.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	52	Per Annum	65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

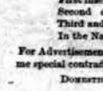
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Jonkens, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

	February 1874.		February 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Rutnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopalpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

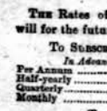
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushire, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

	Jan. 1874.		Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	Feb. 3	„ Mahomerah	18
„ Guadur	4	„ Do	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Koweit	20
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bushire	20
„ Linga	10	„ Linga	25
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Muscat	March 1
„ Fao	14	„ Guadur	3
„ Mahomerah	14	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs. a. p.	2nd Class. Rs. a. p.	3rd Class. Rs. a. p.	
Oorun	2 0 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	
Hog Island	2 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
Oolwa	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 6	
Rewas	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 6	
Dhurrumtur	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 6	
Thull	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	
Alibaugh	3 0 0	1 4 0	0 6 0	
Rewdunda	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

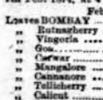
The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousin, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS..... Rs. 500 / Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE on or about the 10th February, to be followed by the Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,200 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th February 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exception of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-4
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., of Genoa.

REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Without Food.
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	With Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd February, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Port Said, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.,

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. P. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P., 16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P., 13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th	do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

THE steam-ship ARIEL, 1,108 Tons, 700 H. P., will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in February.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—1st Class, Rs. 450, Exclusive of Wines.

This Steamer has good Cabin accommodation for a few Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MENZALEH are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

K H—K—Ex Persian.
862-66 5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 9-10-12 lbs.
Also, on account of the concerned—
25 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8-8½ lbs.
25 „ „ „ 7 lbs.
8 Cases Assorted Broad Cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 754 of 1873.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, Baronet, GEORGE STEWART FORBES, Esquire, HENRY FORMAN, Esquire, respectively, residing in Europe ; ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, Esquire, and HENRY RANDALCORMACK, respectively residing in Bombay, and carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of SIR CHARLES FORBES and COMPANY.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MARIAMBAI, of Bombay, aforesaid, residing at No. 45, Khoja Moila, without the Fort, widow of Hassumbhoy Daya, late of Bombay aforesaid, khoja Inhabitant, and FATIMABAI, also of Bombay aforesaid, daughter of the said Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, and JOOSUB DEWJEE, the husband of the said Fatmabai, also of Bombay aforesaid, residing at Bengalpoora, without the F rt, Khoja Inhabitants, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased; WILLIAM LOUDON, Esquire, Administrator General and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased .....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (unless and by virtue of a War ant for Sale of moveable property issued on the 13th day of January, instant, in the above Suit,) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on the premises, at Satri Sarung Street, near Dongree, the undermentioned moveable proper ty of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased—

A quantity of Wool, Household Furniture, Copper Utensils, Jewellery, &c. &c.

It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant William Loudon, as Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, should out of the estate of the said deceased *quando acciderint* pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,393-9-9, for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the late Hassumbhoy Daya, deceased, in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th January 1874.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing :—Shirtings, T. Cloths, and Dhoties.

2 Cases Children Rocking Horses of all sizes covered with real leather and with saddle and rein, complete.

1 Case Mother of Pearle Fancy Goods.

5) Dozen Chimneys.
19,000 Dawson Cheroots } Trichinopoly.
20,000 Thompson do. }

1 Case Ivory and fancy Pencils with Knives.

2 Cases very superior fancy Tin Toys, containing Spring Carriages, Horses, Mules, Railways, and other superior Spring Toys, Panorama Views, Magic Lanterns, and a variety of other fancy Goods, ever imported in Bombay.

On account of whom it may concern :—

2 Cases Fancy Mechanical Toys consisting of :—Large size Walking Dolls saying Papa and Mama, Cradles with Babies crying Papa and Mamma, Elephant with Driver.

On account and risk of the concern :—

1 Bales Grey Shirtings.
1 Case Dhoties.
1 Bale Chudder Pot.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of February 1874, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Curseejee Manockjee Setna and Curseejee Norwojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Bombay on the 4th day of Sept mber 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1873, wherein Bogwandas Nunmohundas, Tuljidas Nunmohundas, Withuldas Bhugwandas and Dhu undas Bhugwandas, are Plaintiffs, and Nunmohundas David as and the said Curseejee Manockjee Setna and Curseejee Norwojee Wadia are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in one lot, that is to say :—

Firstly.—All that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings thereon, situate and known as No. 18, in Roopjee Dhunjee lane, otherwise called Dhoordass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Mazagon, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the west by No. 19 Roopjee Dhunjee lane, on or towards the south by the property of Vurjewandass Madhowdass, and on or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 609 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by property of the said Vurjeewan ass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 609 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the said Curseejee Manockjee Setna and Curseejee Norwojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 28TH JAN. 1874.

LEILA AND MEJNOON (Opera).

BECHER'S SHOES (Farce).

INDUR SABHA (Opera).

DADA KAKA (Farce).

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—We have authorized Mr. GEORGE GROUX to SIGN our FIRM by procuration from THIS DAY.

H. CLASON & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

A NOVELTY.

THE "RECHERCHEE PAPETERIE."

A small supply of Creamlaid Note Paper and Two Packets of new-fashioned long Envelopes in neat ornamental Box.

Price—Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, ex s s. "GOOD HOPE," a SUPPLY of Finest Extra Dry CHAMPAGNE :—

Rs. 44-0 per Case of 1 dozen Quarts.
Rs. 47-0 per Case of 2 dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
2, Dean Lane, 28th January 1874.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light, Circular fronted English-built Miniature BROUGHAM, with Serviceable GREY ARAB HORSE, and nearly new Plated Mounted HARNESS.

The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
No. 7, Meadow Street.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A Supply of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... per doz. quarts	32
Ditto ..... „ pints	17
RAUENTHALER ..... „ quarts	24
RUDESHEIMER ..... „ „	22
Ditto ..... „ pints	12
NIERSTEINER ..... „ quarts	20
BODENHEIMER ..... „ „	16
OPPENHEIMER ..... „ „	20
GEISENHEIMER ..... „ „	18
Ditto ..... „ pints	10
RIESLING ..... „ quarts	15

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.
10 „ „ „ 10 „

FOR CONSUMPTION IN HOT CLIMATES NO OTHER WINES CAN SURPASS, AND VERY FEW CAN EQUAL, GERMAN WINES.

CLARET.

BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine ..... per dox. pints	0	4
PAUILLAC, superior quality ..... „ quarts	12	
Ditto ditto ditto ..... „ pints	6-8	
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ..... „ quarts	16	
Ditto ditto ditto ..... „ pints	9	
Sr. JULIEN ditto ditto ..... „ quarts	18	
Ditto ditto ditto ..... „ pints	10	
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine ..... „ quarts	20	

SPIRITS.

BY TH. BICHE-LATOUR, OF BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 ..... per doz.	21	
Ditto. Superior, Green Label ..... „ „	24	

10 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

PORT AND SHERRY.

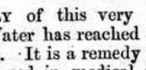
	Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto ..... per doz.	24
SHERRY, Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son, London ..... „	25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal ..... „	27
Do. Extra fine, very Dry.—Yellow Seal ..... „	30
Do. Xeres by direct importation ..... „	18

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

Respectfully invite attention to the following

REMEDIAL PREPARATIONS:

CHEMICAL FOOD,

OR

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, LIME, AND SODA,

(PARRISH'S FORMULA.)

Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

In Bottles—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 8.

CHEMICAL FOOD WITH QUININE,

(Introduced by Treacher & Co.)

Extremely useful where a more decided Tonic than the above is indicated. This combination of Chemical—or Life Food, for such it has been called—with Quinine will commend itself to all.

In Bottles—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

Dr. EASTON'S

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.

An invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

(Prepared with the greatest care and uniformity.)

This preparation has become very popular as a general Tonic in Anœmia and Cachexia, and is extensively administered at Netley to Invalids from the Tropics. In India it seems almost a specific agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over mental exertion and the depressing and debilitating influences of the Climate.

In Bottles—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s.s. TIMOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, & PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Brown.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 125 (One Hundred and Twenty-five Rupees) per SHARE has THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of March 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

RIDING HORSES FOR SALE.

ONE Brown Waler GELDING, 16 hands, good paces, free and a fencer. Price Rs. 700.

One Bay Gulf Arab HORSE, about 14-1, very easy paces and capable of enduring long journeys. Price Rs. 350.

All bought recently, and sold for no fault, owner going home.

For further particulars apply to Mr. PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel.

MR. JOHN LEARMOUTH

ARRIVED WITH

25 SPLENDID AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

WHICH CAN NOW BE SEEN AT THE

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

27th January 1874.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,

MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES,

TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY COWASJEE has removed from No. 30 to No. 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in general that he has always on hand an extensive STOCK of GLASS, CROCKERY and PLATEWARES, of every description; Lamps and Lustres of the best make; Filters of all sizes, from Doulton and Watts; Rich Toilet sets, complete, which he offers FOR SALE at much REDUCED PRICES. Articles given on hire for a day or month.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand e-numerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sifting.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public and the Trade that he has purchased the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the various trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, said proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business on the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

MESSRS. DOLLOND, OPTICIANS, OF 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

HAVING received information that TELESCOPES, &c., are now being sold in various parts of India stamped DOLLAN, and not Dolland, beg to state that they are not of their manufacture.

The above Reward will be paid to any one giving such information as shall lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Telescopes now made by DOLLOND bear their Registered Number and Trade Mark,

Messrs. DOLLOND, 1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON,

where all Orders will be immediately attended to.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 4d. per lb.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of W. TEARE, Esq., M.P., 15, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Let

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

THE rates of Exchange on London are still higher, and much uncertainty prevails regarding the prices that may rule during the coming month. There have been a few forward transactions in Bank Bills, principally at short dates, at about 1 per cent. less than current rates. On Calcutta there have been some large transactions at about our quotations, but rates are almost nominal.

Government Securities are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 13/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. nominal.
Documents, 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. to 12/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 15/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 98 nominal.
Do demand ..... 99½ to ¾ par nominal.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand ..... par

On China Mouse Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 107½
Four & half per cent. 102½
Four per cent. 101½
New French Loan 5 per cent., fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... ½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ..5 ,, ,,
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		6 per cent	
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	7½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandize	.....	9½ ,,
Cash Credit	ado.	to 3 months'	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	8½ ,,
Do.	do.	.....	9½ ,,
Bank Bills			8½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each			Rs. 10-4
Napoleons			,, 236
Mexican Dollars			,, 222
France			,, 736
Bar Silver...			,, 107½
Gold Lee...			,, 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch			,, 17-4
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch			,, 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

RATES by steamer are very depressed; engagements have been made to-day at £2-12-6 and still have a downward tendency. By sail we quote £2-10-0 quister.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden ships ,, ...	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat	£2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
	Barley	£2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 20 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

MARKET weak for Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay steady at quoted rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
40,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	747½
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	372½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	200
132,000	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	128
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	31½-3/8	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d,
.....	£20	10-9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	9-15/16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19-6/16	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,370
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	114
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	5,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	8,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,175
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	850
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do New.....	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,500	all	60	Dalaba Press Co.....	3,900
200	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
250	2,000	1,250	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	750
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	555
200	2,000	5 on	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
150	2,500	750	225 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	900
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	725	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
250	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	350	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	880
400	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	130p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
1,000	50	al	40p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	102
2,150	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	8½ pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	96
...	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	620
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	925

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE is almost no business doing, and prices are barely supported. Importers are very willing to part with their stocks at current values, but our dealers refuse to operate except at a further concession in prices. No important sales are reported.

COTTON.

Reuter's telegrams continue to report the Liverpool Market very dull, and Surats remain depressed. That of the 26th reports the market as closing very dull, and though there is no further fall in the prices of our sorts, we have to notice a decline again of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans, which stands at 8¼d. per lb. Fair Dhollerahs stands at 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., and Mid Uplands at 10½ cents per lb. Sales amount to about 10,000 bales only, of which 2,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Piece Goods are reported weaker, but we cannot say whether there is any decline in prices in the absence of quotations. The market for Coffee is said to be firm, with an active demand, and prices are well maintained. We again hear of withdrawals from the Bank of England to the extent of £45,000, which, when viewed in conjunction with the previous ones, leads us to fear that no further reduction may for the time be made in the rates for accommodation. The place for which they are being made remains as yet quite a mystery. The advanced price of Bar Silver is still unchanged, our latest quotations being 59½. The latest telegraphic intelligence from Calcutta is dated the 26th, in which there is nothing of special interest beyond a further rise of ½ to ¾ per cent. in Government Securities, which will very likely influence the prices here. Fours stands at 102, Fours and half at 103½ and Fives and half at 108. The Cotton Market there continues very dull, and prices are fast declining. About 1,100 candies have changed hands at a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)		Rs. 177 to Rs. 178	
,, Akote	(,, ,,)	,, 180 to ,, 182	
,, Broach M. G.	(March ,,)	,, 185 to ,, 186	
,, Hingughaut		,, 210 to ,, 212	
New Dhollerah	(April delivery)	,, 165	
Old Dhollerah		,, 140 to ,, 150	
,, Sawgimal		,, 168 to ,, 169	
,, Vingurla		,, 158 to ,, 160	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

200 candies New Oomrawuttee		at Rs. 180	
50 ,, ,, Broach M. G. March		at ,, 185½	
300 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ...		at ,, 185	
100 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, F. P. B		at ,, 191	
100 ,, ,, Nowgur, 20 days		at ,, 174	
100 ,, ,, Dholleras, April		at ,, 165	
50 ,, Old Sawgimal		at ,, 171	

YARNS.

The market remains in the same state, and no business is doing from first hands.

METALS.

There is no change to report, and no sales are heard of.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Corinna (s)	Dryden	Liverpool, Dec. 18.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Liverpool, Dec. 25.
	Stephensons (s)	Foster	Newcastle, Nov. 20.
	Tasanaki	Phillips	Leith, Sept. 3.
27	Sepia	Connell	Liverpool, Aug. 21.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Asia (s)	Gray	Porebunder.
27	Ourun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Stamford (s)	North	Trieste, &c.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Nimrod, Lyle, to Rangoon.
Hiate Futtay Isallamo, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
24 Meinam (s) ..... Galle.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
23 Poonah (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 16 cases brass wire, H B Jeejeebhoy ; 1,830 bundles iron hoops, and 203 bundles iron spears, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 391 bundles iron bars, Ghelabhoy Khanobhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Accrington, 95 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy.
Strathclyde, s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Nio, s, 9 tales paper, Dorabjee Bejonjee and Co ; 82 cases paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 100 barrels sulphur, Cumma Ramjee.
Athol, s, 25 cases wine, Ardaseer Jamsetjee ; 8 cases stout, Maneckjee Jamsetjee ; 16 packages paint, 6 cases varnish and 25 drums linseed oil, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co ; 50 drums linseed oil, M M Mody & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Berdigal, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, , 500 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons ; 100 cases liqueurs, and 277 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia ; 50 cases corks, N and B Wadia and Co ; 220 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambata.

FROM BOSTON.

Lydia Skolfield, 8,600 cases petroleum oil, Tudor and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mistress of the Seas, 120 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co ; 27 bales wool waste, Surayram Rajna.
Benefactress, 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Lady Allan, 155 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.
Contest, 195 bags rapeseed, Soonderjee Mooljee.
Dunravan, s, 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 38 bales wool, Hajee Hassam Hajee Mitha ; 534 bags wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Benton, 1,600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Consett, s, 28 bales cotton, Motilal Rathee ; 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 134 cwts coir yarn, Talab Ally ; 223 bags wheat, Wellace and Co ; 600 bags wheat, H H H Mitha ; 100 packages wet dates, P Hurjeewandass.
South Tyne, s, 56 bales wool and 10 bales wool waste, Vizbhookundas Amrutlall ; 320 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
Ariel, s, 50 bales cotton, Hajee Mirzashapee Mishkee ; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 109 bales wool, K Toolseedass and Co ; 34 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee ; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Nio, s, 1,600 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Berths, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Good Hope, s, 10,950 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 202 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz ; 12 cases peacock feather, F M Dama ; 245¼ cwts coir yarn, Thakersey Khetsey ; 35 cases gum, L Ebram.
China, s, 40 packages dry chillies, Bhanjee Samjee ; 34 cases olibanum, R Khimjee ; 34 cases olibanum, M Dama ; 68 cases olibanum, F M Dama.

FOR HAVRE.

China, s, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan, s, 68 bales cotton, Albert Kunkler and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 50 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

John Dixon, s, 569 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi, s, 23 chests opium, Nasrose Kessowjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s, 25 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 chest opium, Hanmuntram Hurdewdass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Durrant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bhosawul.

JANUARY 27.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Tannah.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 25.

Hoggan, Lieutenant, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, to Baroda.

JANUARY 26.

Sadlier, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Baddeley, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Eales, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Moyle, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Gordon, Major, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Watchen, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Singleton, Captain, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N.I., on duty, to Rajcote.
Leggatt, Surgeon, 28th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Rajcote.

JANUARY 27.

Broadfoot, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Lahore.
Anderson, Colonel, Pol. Department, on duty, to Kattywar.
Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Tannah.
Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Sexton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Tannah.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Janfury 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R McLeod and E Richardson, Settlement Officers in British Burmah, are re-appointed Extra Asst Comrs, 1st Class, 1st grade, in that province, with effect from the 1st Jan 1873.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P S Melvill, B C S, Comr of Jalandhar, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr J S Campbell, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Revd J Lillie, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

Mr W H Morrison, C S, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, Oudh, is appointed Supt of Encumbered Estates in that Province with effect from the 16th July 1873, the date on which he received charge from Mr J Finn.

SURVEYS.

The undermentioned Asst Supts of the Revenue Survey in Berar are transferred to the Mysore Revenue Survey :—
Capt G Mackenzie, B S C. Mr G Betham.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt W M Campbell R E, Offg Depy Supt, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade, the undermentioned officiating promotions are made with effect from the 9th Dec 1873 :—
Mr W C Rosecrocke, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade.
Capt A W Baird, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade.
Maj Donald Macdonald, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th Jan 1874, vice Maj A D Vanrenen, on furlough.
Capt William Barron, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade offg in the 2nd grade, received charge of the 1st Division, N-W Provinces, Revenue Survey, from Maj Adrian Denys Vanrenen, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, offg in the 1st grade, on the afternoon, of the afternoon of the 12th Nov 1873.
Capt James Seonce, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 2n' grade received charge of the 3rd Division, Lower Provinces, from Capt John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, on the 6th Dec 1873.
Capt John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Division, Lower Provinces, from the forenoon of the 8th Jany 1874.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon B A Dalyell, M C S, to be a Member of the Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of select works of fine and industrial art to be opened at Kensington on the 1st May 1874.

GENERAL.

Capt H C Onslow, Adjt, 2nd Infantry Regt, Hydrabad Contingent, to act as Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Jaulna, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his other duties.
Mr R B Shaw, Joint Comr at Leh, to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer for Bundelkund.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Fitzgerald, Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is attached, on special duty, to the Office of the Comptroller Genl as additional Depy Comptroller Genl, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the Offg Depy Comptroller Generalship by Mr Gay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Vety Surg S R Sartin, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Lieut A O Green, R E, doing-duty officer with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to be Secy to the Torpedo and Defence Committee at Calcutta, vice Lieut J E Broadbent, appointed to another situation.
The services of Capt J B Smith, R S C, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st class are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare that the right flank cells of the garrison prison at Poona, Bombay Presidency, shall be deemed and taken to be a Military prison.
The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Lieut Colonel (Brev Col) John Matthew Crippe, B S C, Depy Comr, 1st Class, Punjab—Additional Comr, Jullundur and Umritsur Division,—for two years, embarking on or after the 20th Febry 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S J Dunlop, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is granted thirty days' sick leave for the purpose of appearing before a medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr W E Durant, Accountant 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rajpootana (State) Railway to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr Fryer Phillips, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Rajpootana, resumed charge of his Office, on return from leave, from Mr Accountant E Leecy on the afternoon of the 27th Dec 1873.
Mr F W Morse is appointed to the P W Department as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.
Mr J A Kearney is appointed to the P W Department as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from the 29th Nov 1873, and is posted to the Rajpootana (State Railway.)
The following officers whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India by the Govt of Bombay are posted as follows :—
Maj R G Thorold, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.
Mr W J Fahie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Lieut F W Joseph, S C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lieut S C Turner, R E, Ex Engr 4th grade and Mr H N C Cloete, Ex Engr 4th grade, to the Western Rajpootana (State) Railway Survey.
Captain F D Mander, Genl List Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Lieut C F Fuller, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to Bengal.
Mr H B Parry Asst Engr 1st grade, and Mr H F Marreco, Asst Engr 2nd grade, to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr A D Ellis, Accountant in the Office of the Controller of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Asst Controller during the absence, on privilege leave of Mr J Sherlock Hubbard, or until further orders.
Maj W R Tucker, R E, took over charge of the office of Supg Engr, 1st Circle, Military Works, from Maj W S Trevor, R E V C, on the afternoon of the 24th Dec 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H F Marreco, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to this line from the Bombay P W Department, reported his arrival at Moolten on the 12th Jan and is posted to the Upper Sinde District.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr S Geoghegan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 8th instant, and is posted to the Jumna Bridge Division and Locomotive and Carriage Department.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Surgn-Maj Dickinson, 38th N I, will proceed without delay to Trichinopoly, to give evidence before a Court Martial, at the public expense.
Surgn James Scott Dill will take medical charge of the 38th N I, vice Surgn-Maj Dickinson ordered to proceed to Trichinopoly.
A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at such time as the President may direct, to report on Military Signalling, giving their opinion on the different modes of signalling now being tried, the apparatus employed, &c. They will also report specially on Captain Begbie's heliostat :—
President—Maj-Genl H W Blake, Comdg 2nd Division.
Members—Lieut Col Prendergast, V C, Comdt of Sappers and Miners.
Capt A B Kenny, Depty Asst Quartermaster-Genl, 1st Division
The following orders are confirmed :—
29th Dec 1873—By the Officer Comdg Southern District, appointing (without prejudice to his other duties), Surgn-Maj J Fitzgerald, 32nd Regt N I, to assume medical charge of the Lock Hospital, on the morning of the 31st Decr 1873 vice Surgn-Maj Dickenson, 38th N I, proceeding with his regiment to the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore.
4th Jany 1874—By the Officer Comdg Nagpore Force, appointing Col T Raikes, C B, H M's 44th Reg, to assume command of the Station during the absence of Brdr-Genl R M Best, on a tour of inspection, and Maj G N Stephens, M S C, to assume charge of Pensioners and holders of Family Certificates, Kampte District, vice Maj H T Stuart, relieved.
Surgn-Maj W T Harris on arrival, to medical charge Left Wing 67th Regt, Vizagapatam, to proceed to Rangoon in charge of details for Burmah.
Surgn-Maj J Mackenzie to medical charge of European Details, Trichinopoly to travel expeditiously at the public expense.
Surgn T Hessen on arrival to D D Depot, Poonamallee, to travel expeditiously at the public expense.
Surgn G E Will from medical charge European details, Trichinopoly to Dy Surgeon-Genl's Dept, Presidency Circle, when relieved by Dr Mackenzie.
Surgn-Maj H M Macbeth from medical charge G-9th R A, Thayetmyo, to medical charge of R A, Rangoon, when relieved by Dr Grant and Surgn E B Grant, M D, from medical charge R A, Rangoon, to medical charge of G-9th R A, Thayetmyo, to travel expeditiously at public expense.
Surgn J A Laing, M D, from Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Dy Surgeon-Genl's Dept, Nagpore Force, for general duty ; to join expeditiously at the public expense.
Lieut R B B Williamson, 43rd Foot, is detailed for duty with his Regimental Depot, and will proceed to England this season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.
Leave of absence :—
Cavalry—Lieut-Col H É Dyneley, doing general duty at Bellary, from date of breaking up of the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, to the 15th July 1874, to the Neilgherries, on private affairs.
British Medical Service—Surgn F Pout, from 3rd Feb 1874, or date of departure, for 3 months, to the N W Provinces, Bengal Presidency, on private affairs.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan 24.)

The Chief Comr is pleased to invest Mr G J Nicholls, Asst Comr, Bilaspur, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Code.
Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt F B, Morris, Asst Comr, Sagar, from the 16th March 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgn Maj P Cullen, Civil Surgn, Hoshangabad, from the 1st March 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Hoshangabad, on the 6th instant, afternoon.
Hony Asst Surgn T King rejoined from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Medical duties of the Damoh District, on the 9th inst.
Hony Asst Surgn T King resumed charge of the Damoh Jail, from Mr H F Bartlett, Asst Comr, on the 9th Instant.
One month and twelve day's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr J F Muir, Asst Comr, Hinganghat, Wardha District, from the 4th Feb 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, Raipur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 9th instant.
Under Section 35 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to invest Maj H I Lugard, Depy Comr, Hoshangabad, with the powers described therein.
Mr R Logan, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Insptr of Schools, Eastern Circle, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, on the 10th December 1873, before noon.
Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr, Bilaspur, assumed charge of his duties from Mr G J Nicholls, Offg Depy Comr, on the 5th current, before noon.

REVENUE.

Mr Aulad Husain, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Sagar Treasury, from Capt F B Morris, Asst Comr, on the 9th instant, before noon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Janfury 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R McLeod and E Richardson, Settlement Officers in British Burmah, are re-appointed Extra Asst Comrs, 1st Class, 1st grade, in that province, with effect from the 1st Jan 1873.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P S Melvill, B C S, Comr of Jalandhar, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence of Mr J S Campbell, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of the Revd J Lillie, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

Mr W H Morrison, C S, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, Oudh, is appointed Supt of Encumbered Estates in that Province with effect from the 16th July 1873, the date on which he received charge from Mr J Finn.

SURVEYS.

The undermentioned Asst Supts of the Revenue Survey in Berar are transferred to the Mysore Revenue Survey :—
Capt G Mackenzie, B S C. Mr G Betham.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt W M Campbell R E, Offg Depy Supt, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade, the undermentioned officiating promotions are made with effect from the 9th Dec 1873 :—
Mr W C Rosecrocke, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade.
Capt A W Baird, R E, Asst Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 3rd grade.
Maj Donald Macdonald, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th Jan 1874, vice Maj A D Vanrenen, on furlough.
Capt William Barron, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade offg in the 2nd grade, received charge of the 1st Division, N-W Provinces, Revenue Survey, from Maj Adrian Denys Vanrenen, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, offg in the 1st grade, on the afternoon, of the afternoon of the 12th Nov 1873.
Capt James Seonce, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 2n' grade received charge of the 3rd Division, Lower Provinces, from Capt John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, on the 6th Dec 1873.
Capt John Edward Sandeman, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the 1st Division, Lower Provinces, from the forenoon of the 8th Jany 1874.

INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon B A Dalyell, M C S, to be a Member of the Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements for the International Exhibition of select works of fine and industrial art to be opened at Kensington on the 1st May 1874.

GENERAL.

Capt H C Onslow, Adjt, 2nd Infantry Regt, Hydrabad Contingent, to act as Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Jaulna, as a temporary measure, and in addition to his other duties.
Mr R B Shaw, Joint Comr at Leh, to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer for Bundelkund.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Fitzgerald, Depy Accountant Genl, Bengal, is attached, on special duty, to the Office of the Comptroller Genl as additional Depy Comptroller Genl, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the Offg Depy Comptroller Generalship by Mr Gay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Vety Surg S R Sartin, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—
Lieut A O Green, R E, doing-duty officer with the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to be Secy to the Torpedo and Defence Committee at Calcutta, vice Lieut J E Broadbent, appointed to another situation.
The services of Capt J B Smith, R S C, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st class are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.
H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to declare that the right flank cells of the garrison prison at Poona, Bombay Presidency, shall be deemed and taken to be a Military prison.
The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—
Lieut Colonel (Brev Col) John Matthew Crippe, B S C, Depy Comr, 1st Class, Punjab—Additional Comr, Jullundur and Umritsur Division,—for two years, embarking on or after the 20th Febry 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S J Dunlop, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is granted thirty days' sick leave for the purpose of appearing before a medical Board at Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr W E Durant, Accountant 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rajpootana (State) Railway to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
Mr Fryer Phillips, Controller of Public Works Accounts,

judge summed up, and introduced several times the word 'omnibus.' At length Mr. ——'s patience was exhausted, and rising he thus addressed the Bench:—"If your Lordship would consent to talk of 'omnibus' as 'bus' you would thereby save two syllables, and the time of the Court."

HERR JAGER, a gentleman of Munich, the Paris correspondent of a contemporary tells us, claims to have discovered a cure for cholera and asks 100,000 thalers as a reward in consequence. He is not a medical man though a man of science and research, and is a retired judge. In presence of the epidemic which is raging at Munich the Medical Council of the Bavarian capital, while expressing a belief in the improbability of such a discovery being made by a person not medically competent and without practical experience, nevertheless adopts the theory of Herr Jager under protest, as it were, and in deference to popular opinion. The theory, or rather what Herr Jager asserts he has reduced to fact, is that the choleraic germ is of animal nature. The contagion is produced by an insect, or possibly a swarm of insects, insinuating themselves into the system. The pain and irritation extends upwards It is said that the experiments have been made in cases of cholerine, not of Asiatic cholera, but Herr Jager supposes every one will admit that cholera and cholerine are of the same family, and only differ in point of intensity.

MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M.'s 14TH REGIMENT M. N. I. arrived at Madras on Sunday morning from Rangoon by the steamer Abyssinia which towed the Czarewitch. The corps landed and encamped on the camp equipage, Esplanade, and would proceed to Vellore the following day.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India desires that officers commanding such divisions, brigades and stations, as may be visited by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, while passing though the Bengal Presidency, will receive His Excellency with the same honours as if he were within his own command.

A MADRAS paper says that Colonel A. Stewart, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, has been telegraphed to from Calcutta to go there to be present at the meeting of the officers of the Ordnance Departments of all the Presidencies, which is shortly to be held with a view of considering whether further reductions could not be effected in the Ordnance Department. Colonel Napier Campbell who left for Rangoon on a tour of inspection a few days ago has been telegraphed to return to act for Colonel Stewart during his absence.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

THE year which has closed can hardly be numbered with the eventful, and has, on the whole, been monotonous, though it will long be remembered as an uncomfortable sort of twelve-month. We have no great disasters; no sanguinary war—for the playing at soldiers in Spain is not war—and so far Ashantees have confined themselves to skirmishing and bush-fighting. No awful pestilence to chronicle. Still we have had the Alabama unpalatable payment; the commercial panic; coals at over 50s. a ton; strikes innumerable; gigantic frauds; frightful accidents by sea and land; the longest trial on record; the grouse disease; the Shah,—and hundreds of other annoyances to brand 1873 as unsatisfactory. The railway companies have been busy with the wholesale slaughter of their passengers with a perseverance and energy worthy of a better cause, and to the detriment of accidental assurance offices. At sea the loss of human life, by drowning or rather by preventible homicide, has been terrible to contemplate. The Northfleet, run down off Dungeness; the Atlantic, striking upon a rock on the coast of Nova Scotia; and the Ville de Havre, sinking by collision with the Lochearn in mid-Atlantic. Crime took a higher standing in the bygone year than it ever had before. The Bank of England forgeries presented the picture of banded capitalists and trained men of business combining to execute a gigantic fraud. At this critical moment it is not for me to say if the Claimant be Arthur Orton or Sir Roger Tichborne. It might be dangerous for me to assert that the Lord Chief Justice has not conducted the trial with that dignity we all should expect from so great a man as Sir Alexander Cockburn; or that Dr. Kenealy has passed the bounds of licence permitted to counsel; and that the trial at bar, which commenced on the 23rd of April, has not reflected credit on our law courts. But I must say that the relations between bench and bar have been strained to an unprecedented and undesirable extent, and the doctrine of contempt of court has been rendered ridiculous. The police force is rotten to the core and has proved itself so. Day by day we read of instances of perjury, unwarrantable interference, and brutality on the part of Colonel Henderson's men, and unjustly the Commissioner gets all the blame for his myrmidons' misdeeds. The inflated labour market is the cause of this demoralization of the police. A collier or a miner can earn as much in a couple of days as these not blameless Bobbies can in the seven. Good men will not serve on such wages. The Shah—"Have you seen the Shah?"—came on the 18th June, a day noted for more brilliant things than his advent, and departed on the 5th July. He lived at Buckingham Palace, which he and his followers defiled; he inspected the Channel Fleet at Spithead and there learnt a lesson; he witnessed a review at Windsor; he visited Liverpool; he went to the Crystal Palace; he made progress through the city to the Mansion House; he recommended the Prince of Wales to cut the Duke of Sutherland's head off; he said the Queen of England was the only woman who ever awed him. He's forgotten and only lives now in caricature, the pantomime, at Madame Tussaud's, and in the memory of a certain jeweller in Bond Street who did not reap a harvest by the coming of the "King of Kings." Let us pass from the ridiculous to the sublime. We have to mourn the loss of a great tragedian, a great painter, and a distinguished novelist. Mr. Macready, Sir E. Landseer, and Lord Lytton have passed away. The obituary of 1873 includes the names of Mr. John Stuart Mill and the Bishop of Winchester. The one was to be remembered by his writings, the other by far the most popular bishop of modern times, an excellent man, an excellent preacher, an excellent parliamentary debater, and an excellent conversationalist. 1873 has been a disastrous year for Mr. Gladstone's administration, and in that respect has been satisfactory. I now consign it to oblivion and trust that its successor may prove a happy and a prosperous one to you all, that Bombay may recover its commercial prosperity and recuperate its shattered fortunes.

Herr Von Wickede, the military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, whose reports of the progress of the campaign in France combined technical accuracy with great literary ability, has come forward to defend ex-Marshal Bazaine, whom he believes to be the victim of French vanity and self-deception. After describing the famine-stricken appearance of the Metz garrison at the time of its surrender, and quoting the statement of an officer of that garrison, to the effect that the soldiers, with the exception of the Guard, were too much demoralized to be brought into action, this writer gives the following view of the sentiments of the French prisoners of war on the subject of the fall of Metz:—"I heard an innumerable number of opinions on the Emperor Napoleon and most of the Generals, but never the heavy charge of treachery against Bazaine, except from the mouth of a captain of Artillery, who, as it appeared, had been rather too conversant with the flask. A comrade interrupted him and said—'Be silent with your silly assertions: Bazaine may be wrong-headed (*une tête carrée*), but he is not an intentional betrayer; I know him too well for that, for I have served with him twenty years in Algeria, in Crimea, and in Mexico, and have always found him honest and honourable." Von Wickede observes that, were all French leaders brought to trial for want of capacity before a court-martial formed of military men from every army in Europe, the fallen Marshal would soon have a dozen fellow sufferers.

A Parisian journal gives a fascinating sketch of the wife of Marshal Bazaine. How sad that so many natural gifts should be destined to so much unhappiness! We are told that the young Mexican beauty was not eighteen years old when she fell in love with the French General, who then held the destinies of her country on his armed hands. "She was fascinated, and a tender passion succeeded her admiration." During the occupation of Mexico the Marshal and his wife were the constant guests of the equally unfortunate Emperor and Empress, Maximilian delighting to waltz with the bride. No translations could render justice to the poetical picture of La Maréchale from the pen of Viscount Aymar de Flagy. I therefore give it in the original:—

"L'expression de ses grands yeux noirs est à la fois énergique et caressante; ses traits sont fins; les lignes de son visage pures et correctes; son teint a la blancheur et la transparence d'une rose-thé; ses cheveux noirs, souples et soyeux, se roulèvent et frisent comme ceux d'un enfant, et, quand elle riait, son rire avait un timbre argentin, et ses petites dents, beaucoup plus jolies que des perles, semblaient rire aussi et défier le malheur de l'atteindre jamais. Sa taille est charmante et ses mouvements sont gracieux comme ceux d'un jeune chat; ses pieds et ses mains sont imperceptibles; on les cherche avant de les apercevoir. Mais ce qui domine par-dessus tout en elle, ce qui rayonne sur sa physionomie, c'est l'intelligence!"

There were four children born, of whom but three are alive, who are the god-children of the late Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella. In 1870 came the German war and with it closed a most happy matrimonial life. Affliction followed affliction in rapid succession, and now the young wife only seeks permission to share her husband's imprisonment.

A Mr. Huggett has invented a machine for manufacturing horse-shoe nails which, as it reduces the price of No. 10s., a standard size, from 3s. 3d. to 9d. per nominal thousand, might be introduced into India with advantage. There is no difficulty in making a nail the shape of horse-shoe nails by machinery, but there is difficulty in making one that would bend and twist like a forged one. This the patentee has succeeded in doing. He uses Swedish iron heated in Siemen's furnace, which only loses 13 per cent. from oxydisation.

I have from time to time given you paragraphs on the adulteration of wines, groceries, and various articles of consumption. But it has remained for Christmas 1873 to produce adulterated turkeys. This is the march of intellect with a vengeance. A Norfolk fowl breeder is the originator of this foul contrivance. In supplying a number of large turkeys to the order of an extensive dealer he made up their weight to the required standard by stuffing them with pork fat. A gentleman who had ordered a number for distribution amongst his friends had one also sent to his house, when it was found to contain more than 4lbs. of fat from the unclean animal. Naturally indignant at the fraud, he communicated with his solicitor, and the result was that the perpetrator was glad to make reparation by refunding six shillings on each bird. Covent Garden on Christmas eve is always well worth visiting. This year it looked more tempting than ever. In the middle avenue I was asked the moderate sum of, £20 for a dozen huge pears, which I need hardly say I did not purchase—and as I turned out of the building I observed many poverty-stricken squalid wretches grubbling amongst garbage for a few cabbage leaves or a rotten turnip. Dives and Lazarus cheek by jowl!

Two French noblemen have been keeping this festive season in a manner peculiarly Gallic. The Viscount de Menon and Baron Geay de Montesson had fallen out in consequence of a dispute at play, so they determined to have it out at Mouscron on the Belgian frontier. After two shots from each party were exchanged without result, they determined to resort to the more certain weapon, the sword. After a few passes the Viscount was run through the lungs and now is dying.

Racing, as a matter of course, is taking a holiday, though the trainers throughout the country are very busy trying their yearlings preparatory to the January nominations, and some smart ones have already been discovered. The peculiarly mild open season keeps the training grounds in the very best of order. W. Scott removes from Holywell to Newmarket at the beginning of the year, and Jim Goater also intends to reside at "head quarters" for the future. The two-year old "crack" Ecossais—certainly the speediest colt we have seen for years, not excluding Prince Charlie and Stirling—who has been turned out in a hovel and yard since July, has been taken up, is at present taking paddock exercise, and resumes work on the heath on the 1st January. Marsworth—the hope of Mentmore—of whom it had been reported that he had turned a roarer, has only been suffering from a cough which attacked him after the Middle Park Plate, and is doing as well as any two-year old at Newmarket. Winslow will, I fear, have to leave the turf, as it has again been found necessary to severely blister him on the coronets of both forelegs. The Goodwood Nursery is to be revived as a weight-for-age race for two-year olds, with certain penalties and allowances, which will give a *quasi*-handicap character to the race. Mr. Cartwright has taken two nominations to Marsyas, whose subscription is now full. This horse has become a dreadful savage. The Cobham Stud's 10 per cent. dividend promises to be repeated, if not increased, next season. The Company intends to send four mares to the popular Scottish Chief, three to the untried Rosicrucian, and two to Adventurer. Sir Morgan Crofton goes on the retired list, and all his racehorses will be brought to the hammer at Tattersall's on the 19th January. The correct mode of spelling the name of the yearling brother to Blue Gown is Cœrulæus. Blue Gown himself is completely thrown away in Germany and is advertised to stand at Hoppegarten near Berlin at 150 thalers, while Soapstone's services can be commanded for the very moderate fee of 60 thalers. Good horses are more appreciated in France, for I see Dollar advertised at 1,500 francs, Tournament at 1,000 francs, and Trocadero at the same sum. To-day we have more steeple-chasing and hurdleracing over the Kingsbury pastures, and over half a hundred horses are on the spot, amongst others the now famous "Eurotas" picked up in the streets of Newmarket as a worthless cast-off for some 40 soys. Now he is worth at least three thousand of these golden pieces and is entered as "not for sale." The Earl of Wilton has met with a severe accident whilst out with the Quorn, having broken two ribs and badly injured one of his hands. His Lordship is now no longer a young man and is besides in delicate health. Considering his length of limb I think the Earl in his best day was one of the finest horsemen in the country, and his hands were perfection. The Northamptonshire Stakes will this year be restored to its former distance of two miles. Colonel Ousely Higgins, Lord Oxford, Lord Annesley, Mr. G. Payne, Colonel Farquharson, and other racing notabilities, have left for Nice. Notwithstanding the large additions to the various stakes, the entrances for the two principal prizes fall considerably short of expectations; the Grand Prix de Monaco (steeplechase) having obtained only ten, and the Prix de Monte Carlo (hurdlerace) only sixteen subscribers.

A telegram of this morning informs us that Sir Garnet Wolseley was on the Prah with 500 blue jackets and marines, and that the Ashantees had retreated across that river in great disorder—many being drowned. Their dead and wounded were left on the bank. The march to Coomassie was to have commenced yesterday. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Battalion 23rd R. I. Fusiliers, half a battery of Artillery, a company Royal Engineers, and detachments of the Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps had arrived off Cape Coast Castle, but had been sent to sea again till required, the engineers alone having been landed. The vessels have to be at a certain station every day to receive orders in case the troops are wanted. Every man of the force has been instructed in the use of bandages and in certain other points useful to know for giving immediate help to the wounded. The Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps have been armed with revolvers and have been drilled to their use. The men are not to carry their own kits I am glad to find. One bearer will carry the kits of three men, and each soldier will only carry his rifle, his sword bayonet, and 70 rounds of ammunition. These latter weigh 7 lb. 5 oz., and ten rounds will be carried in the haversack. Each officer will have one native servant, one carrier to carry his 50 lb., and each mess of three one carrier to carry their cooking things and mess stores. Runners have been sent off to apprise Sir Garnet of the anxiously looked for white troops. The climate has already told fearfully on our poor fellows. Captain Thompson, Queen's Bays, is on his way home invalided, but not before he has done thorough good work. Captain Lionel Brett, too, 2nd West India Regiment, who has been in the thick of it. Charteris is coming home more dead than alive, and Captain M'Calmont in a very bad way. Lieutenant Gray of the Marines is dead, and now we have lost three officers. Commodore Hewett is at the front. News from the Cape tells us of Commodore Commerell having gained strength, and that his ultimate recovery is probable. The Serapis will sail for Bombay on the 8th instant. Field officers are in future to be allowed to carry their chargers on these troopers, and I shall not be surprised to find these war horses turned into racers.

THE SHIP ON FIRE OFF COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, 23RD JANUARY.

I WROTE to you the other day a hurried letter regarding the casualty to the ship Indian Empire, and I now give you some more details as to the origin and progress of the fire on board and the measures that were adopted to extinguish it. The Indian Empire left Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 27th September last with 1,976 tons of coals for Bombay, and was fitted with three ventilators through the bottom besides three others. On the passage the vessel experienced some heavy weather, but nothing extraordinary occurred; and she arrived off Galle for orders on the 9th inst. After a little detention, Captain Blackmore, the commander, received orders for Bombay, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. On the 11th inst., at noon, the smell of burnt coal arose from the after-hatch, and the temperature of the hold was at once tested by a thermometer. It was not before the 12th that signs showed themselves of the coals being on fire, but Captain Blackmore had all the hatches closed and tarpaulins put on, and he determined to proceed to his destination with all possible speed. At about 8 P.M. the ship was put about, and immediately this was done an explosion occurred in which the main and after-hatches were blown up to the stays. A jet of gas flame sprung up as far as the main-topmast, but soon subsided. The crew became panic-stricken, and the boats were got out and provisions put in them. The men went to work, however, and water was thrown into the hold in large quantities. The fire was well down in the lower hold, a little abaft the after-hatch, so far as it could be guessed. Captain Blackmore made for Cochin, as the nearest port, for assistance, and was in the offing early on the 14th inst.

Captain Maiden, the Master Attendant, went on board at once, followed by the lascars of his department, and all appliances necessary to put out the fire. Others also went on board, among whom were the two pilots, Mr. Brunton, Mr. Gilkieson of Messrs. Pearce, Leslie and Co., Mr. Rohde, and Mr. Barclay. Captain Nance, of the David Auterson, with his men, and Captain Read with his men also went off to render assistance. Captain Maiden ordered the fire-engines to be sent from shore, and they arrived alongside without any delay. He got the ship on to a mud bank a little to the north of Cochin and there she was scuttled. The streams of water running into the hold through the rivet holes and the quantity of water thrown in by the engines soon sunk her. On the next day, the fire was very much under, and the crew commenced to discharge the coals. Early on the morning of the 16th, however, it was reported that the fire had broken out again during the night; the report was simply raised in consequence of the dense smoke that issued when a large quantity of water had been received into the hold. On Saturday, after the rivet holes had been plugged and the vessel lightened, she was taken out of her position and brought into the Cochin Roads. All the coals that had been landed were again put on board, and the vessel left for Bombay on the 22nd inst., taking with her a fire-engine from the shore.

The Indian Empire with the cargo is valued at about four lakhs of rupees. She has been saved from destruction by the exertions of the Marine Department. It is a question which should be enquired into, what caused the fire? Of course, the answer will be spontaneous combustion, but such a thing would have been avoided if there were more ventilators, and for a vessel of her size and cargo I think six ventilators are not sufficient.

BATHING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Peering about with my lantern this morning I came upon a freshly painted board erected on the foreshore of Back Bay and bearing the following inscription:—"Any person found bathing between the hours of 5 and 8 A.M. or 4 and 8 P.M. will be prosecuted." I should have thought that bathing was not a criminal offence, and that an order insisting on every bather wearing drawers would have been more than sufficient; but to prevent bathers taking a dip in the only spot available in the early morning seems to me a most unnecessary and uncalled for piece of tyranny. It is true, however, that any one can bathe between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M., which is a compensation, I suppose.

Talking of bathing reminds me to enquire how it is that we have no Turkish baths in Bombay? I am convinced that a dozen nicely arranged and well-conducted Hammams would pay well. There are few better remedies for rheumatism, fatigue, cold, cramps, and half the ills flesh is heir to; and for luxury, cleanliness, and comfort no bath in the world can approach a good Hammam. The expenses of establishing a bath here should not be great and the success inevitable.

DIOGENES.

"HULLO! HERE'S BAJEEROW'S GRANDSON!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was charmed with the humorous castigation inflicted by A. B. (on the 21st instant) on Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick for the assurance and bad taste displayed in his controversy with Mr. Nairne; for, to tell you the truth, I and many of your readers are getting very sick of the Rao Saheb.

We gather from a flood of writings of late in all the newspapers, but especially from the omniscient *Friend of India* (see issue *Friend of India* 15th January), that there is a Scotch district in Western India, called Ratnagherry (!), famous for the laterite Khotes and Chitpawun Brahmins! That laterite is a hard rocky substance remarkable for producing historic heroes! That Khotes are a mysterious body of land-holders or farmers whom "nobody can understand;" generally occupied in quarrelling with ryots, Government, and each other, and in getting crops off the "rich soil" on the laterite "where there is any," a process which forcibly reminds us of our childhood's friend Peter Pop Anderson, when trying to suck juice out of a cinder! We are also told that "Chitpawun Brahmins" are a "*green cat-eyed, fair faced* caste, of whom Nana Saheb of infamous memory was one!"

We know that the Rao Saheb is both a Khote and a Chitpawun, and he clearly wants to be thought a historic hero! We learn that he leads the Khote faction against Government, and have no objection, on the authority of the *Friend of India*, to regard him as a "successful lawyer," "prominent in the society of Western India," and much given to writing and speaking on the smallest provocation.

And now we really know quite as much about the Rao Saheb as we care to learn and, although we should like to hear more about the "laterite" and the "green cat-eyes" and the "Khotes" and other queer things in this funny "*Scotch*-Indian" province, we want the Rao Saheb *left out* in future, for we are heartily tired of his personalities and conceit, and inclined to exclaim in the usual Mahrathi chaff to a cheeky Brahmin:—

"Uré! Bajeerow-cha Nathoo ala! Khure!"

C. D.

RETURN VISIT TO HOLKAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE paid a return visit yesterday afternoon to H. H. the Holkar at Roop Jee Mody's bungalow, Malabar Hill. A complete company of the 20th Regiment N. I., under the command of a European officer, with drum, fifes, and colours, paraded as a guard of honour at His Highness's residence at 3-15 P. M. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's departure from, and a similar salute on his return to, Government House, Parell.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The annual Durgadevee fair will be held to-morrow (Thursday) in the usual place.

THE LEVEE.—Among the names of gentlemen attending the Governor's levée on Saturday omitted from our list was that of Dr. T. Blaney, the Acting Coroner of Bombay.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held on the body of one Gunak Hurnak, a dooly bearer attached of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. The jury found that the man had died from heart disease.

BEGGING FOR ALMS.—A man named Hoosseinshaw Khyroshaw, a mendicant, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of begging for alms in a public place.

THEFT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Allikhan Hoossein was convicted of stealing a blanket, the property of the P. and O. Company, and sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to two months' hard labour.

REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT.—We understand that Mr. Little, of the Bombay Civil Service, at present Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, intends shortly to proceed to England on sick leave.

THE AHMEDABAD FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—We observe that the liquidators of the Ahmedabad Financial Association have taken out warrants against those shareholders who have failed to pay the amount of the last call made on them.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club performed before a house crowded from ground floor to gallery on Saturday last. The same programme is to be repeated to-night for families, when it is trusted native ladies will muster equally strong.

DESERTION.—Robert Madge, a seaman of the ship Java, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with deserting from the ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to forfeit his wages for the time; also any expenses incurred in procuring a substitute.

A VAGRANT.—John Hawkins, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW PROCEDURE CODE.—A coolie who was sentenced at Ahmedabad to one year's imprisonment on a charge of theft, had presented an appeal to the Sessions Judge of the district, who, taking the whole circumstances of the case into consideration, increased the sentence to two years.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers, that with a view to introduce several improvements in his State, the Thakore of Palitana has appointed Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, a well known citizen of Ahmedabad, as his confidential adviser, and Mr. Dowlutchund Hokumchund as secretary.

A WATCHMAKER IN TROUBLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a watch maker named Ramjee Purmanund was convicted of stealing a purse, containing a gold ring and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 45, belonging to one Shewuklal Cursondas, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Fulton	Gurtner.
Quadrille	Alma Viva	Dupont.
Selection	Rose of Castile	Godfrey.
Waltz	Love's Dream	Godfrey.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Galop	Damen	Parlon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A PARSEE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate, a Parsee named Heerajee Dosabhoy, Josey, late a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged at the instance of Mr. G. E. Pilcher, carting agent to the G. I. P. Railway Company, with committing forgery, intending that the document forged should be used for the purpose of cheating, also with fraudulently using as genuine the document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been forged.

Mr. George Edward Pilcher said—I am carting agent to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live at Victoria Road, Byculla. I do not know the prisoner. On last Saturday night, at about 9 o'clock, my ramoosee, named Bhawoo, brought me a packet. On opening it I found this letter and this telegram before the Court. On reading the letter I immediately detected that it was a forgery. The ramoosee told me that a boy had brought the letter, and I directed him to bring that boy upstairs. This is the boy. (Witness points to Rama Hurree, who is called into Court.) The boy gave me certain information, and I sent for a policeman. When the policeman came, I sent him, my ramoosee, and the boy Rama Hurree, in search of the Parsee, who, the boy Rama informed me, had given him the letter to deliver to me. They all then left, and in about ten minutes returned to my house with the prisoner, Heerajee Dosabhoy. The prisoner made a rambling statement after I showed him the letter. I then initialled this letter, telegram, and envelope, and to], the policeman to take them and the prisoner to the European constable. The man Rustomjee Fuckeerjee, whose signature this letter purports to bear, is the cashier to my firm. The signature to this letter is not in his handwriting. I am well acquainted with Rustomjee Fuckeerjee's handwriting. I believe both the letter and the telegram to be forgeries. Prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness.

After the examination of four other witnesses the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

HAKAMCHUND KESSOWJEE v. BHIMSEY GHELLA.

None of the parties appeared, and the suit was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

KESSOWJEE NAIK V. ALFRED PRESTON AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were Messrs. Alfred Preston, Walton Newton, and James George Pickering, partners in the late firm of Payne and Co. Mr. Hart moved that the suit be postponed for a month, as none of the defendants had been served. His Lordship postponed the case until the 24th February.

GUNPUTRAO SHAMRAO V. WITHOBA CRUSHNAJEE AND SARASWUTEEBAEE.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bosvey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Mayhew said the suit was first on before Mr. Justice Marriott, and was called on before his Lordship on the last short-cause day, when Saraswuteebaee applied that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list. She had to take out a probate, and the suit was set down peremptorily for yesterday.

Mr. Telang said his client had applied for a probate, which was not yet granted, and he was not prepared to go on without it.

His Lordship, after some discussion, adjourned the case until the 10th February, when it would be heard peremptorily if probate has been granted to the second defendant; and if no probate had been granted, the Court would enquire if that was owing to any *laches* of the defendant, and would pass an order for the appointment of a receiver and such other order as the nature of the case might require.

CHOONILAL BELASILAL V. PEER MAHOMED KHAN.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 12,238 on an account which was adjusted between the parties about a month and a half ago. The plaintiff proved his claim. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,238 with interest and costs.

The following cases were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott:—

SOOJAGODIN TYABJEE V. HEEBJEE SURANG AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were absent.

Summonses were proved to have been served on two of the defendants, through the post, at Kutch, and the third had been served by substituted service in Bombay. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,681, being the amount of a redraft on 54 bales of cotton consigned by the defendants, who traded under the name of Heerjee Khimjee and Co., to the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Co.

Tyab Ali Lukoomchund, a clerk in the plaintiff's firm, was called, and gave evidence regarding the transaction, and the non-payment of the redraft by the defendants.

Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,681 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 26th November 1870, and costs, and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

JETHABHOY HURRIBHOY V. VUNDRAWANDAS ALIAS CHUGGUNBHOY PUESHOTUMDAS.

Mr. S. N. Pandit moved, on behalf of the first two defendants, to have the case adjourned for a week. Mr. Telang, for the plaintiff, consented. The third defendants had been summoned but was not in Court, and his Lordship, in granting the application, ordered that he should receive notice of the adjournment.

HOWLDEE M'VLADEE V. MUSSUMAT MAHOMED PALAY.

This suit was struck out, the parties not being in Court when it was called on.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain Roskell, of the steam-ship Hindostan, will assemble at the Fort Police Court on Friday next, at half-past 2 p.m., to enquire into the circumstances connected with the running down of a buggalow by the ship Nora Greame, while the latter was entering the harbour some days ago.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship NIMROD, 1,098 tons, Captain F. Lyle, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE HIATH FUTTAY ISHLAMO, 142 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers.

THE s.s. STAMFORD, 844 tons, Captain S. F. North sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,468 bales and 577½ cwts coffee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, chartered by Government, sailed on the 26th instant for Porebunder with the 28th Regt. N. I.

THE BARQUE SEPIA, 695 tons, Captain J. Connell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 21st), with a cargo of 904 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Peel Cassels, and Co.

THE BARQUE TARANAKI, 566 tons, Captain D. Philips, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Leith (September 3rd) with a cargo of 807 tons coals. The vessel is consigned Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S.S. STEPHENSONS, 865 tons, Captain W. E. Foster, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Newcastle (November 29th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Aden, via the Canal, in ballast, with one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain George Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Messrs. Affook, Ayor, Ayoring, Chan, Fooky and Hussein. For Shanghai—Mr. R. H. McDermot. For Galle—Mr. K. Hormusjee and Mr. J. Kaikhusroo and servant. She carried the following cargo:—1884 chests opium, 9½ cwts. ivory, and sundries.

THE s. s. MENZALEH, 1,275 tons, Captain R. Warden, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (December 18th), calling at Port Said, via the Canal. The brought the following cargo:—29,288 packages iron, 39 cases thread, 12 cases sherry wine, 19 cases safes, 3 cases whiskey, 78 cases slates, 20 cases tobacco, 20 cases brandy, 16 cases umbrellas, 14 cases plate glass, 6 cases glass, 549 packages piece-goods, 196 bales yarns, 27 packages wine, 420 boxes tin plates, 10 packages glassware, 175 boxes soap, 209 packages cotton and yarn, 25 tons coal, 10,000 bricks, 824 slabs copper, 60 casks fireclay, 30 kegs copperas and 20 casks China clay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE s.s. CORRINA, 696 tons, Captain T. Dryden, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (December 18th), calling at Gibraltar, Port Said, and Suez, via the Canal, with Mrs. Jackson and four children as passengers, and the following cargo:—1,500 bundles iron sheets, 300 cases copper, 250 bars iron, 25 cases wine, 6 cases leather, 7 cases butter, 21 cases beer, 64 bales yarns, 3 casks earthenware, 60 casks clay, 18,814 bricks, 56 cases cotton piece-goods, 282 packages machinery, 303 bundles iron, 22 cases colours, 50 barrels sulphur, 100 kegs red lead, 100 boxes tinplates, and 25 cases slates; and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE s.s. TIMOR, 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool, (December 25), calling at Port Said, via the Canal, with Mr. Bassevi as passenger, and the following cargo:—866 packages piece goods, cases thread, 52 packages hardware, 100 kegs red lead, 245 bales yarns, 2 cases harness, 5 casks carbonate of soda, 25 barrels sulphur, 25 barrels tar, 140 barrels rosin, 525 plates, 10 cases leather, 210 packages machinery, 45 barrels sulphate of copper, 2805 bundles iron sheets, 5,491 bundles iron hoops, 29,645 bars and 1,831 bundles iron, 5 casks screws, 150 drums oil, 15 cases colours, 17 bundles shovels, 218 kegs nails 5 cases wine, 5 cases umbrellas, 25 cases slates, 28 bales paper, 5 casks brass wire, 350 barrels alum, 25 cases provisions, 6 cases cot, 79 tons coal, 3 cases earthenware 3 cases glassware, 22 bundles pipes, 20 casks clays, and 19 safes, and many other packages of merchandise The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and and Co. The Captain reports as follows:—25th December—Sailed from Liverpool. Had light S. W winds with mildweather to Gibraltar, which was passed on the 31st December; had hard gales from E. with high seas and much rain. Passed Malta on the 5th Jan.; arrived at Port Said on the 10th; left Suez on the 13th; left in the Canal, the s. s. Killarney, and at anchor at Suez the s.s. Rinaldo, both steamers, for Bombay. On the 15th passed the Italian steamer Tebe abreast of Dedlus light. Had cloudy weather with rain from Jebbell Teer to Aden, which was passed on the 18th. Thence to lat. 16-0 N., long. 60 W. E. had fresh gales from N. E., with strong sea Thence to Bombay, slight breezes from N. E., with pleasant weather. Arrived at Bombay at 9 p.m. on the 26th Jan.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

THE flag ship Glasgow is now in harbour, also H.M.S. Wolverene, Thetis, Philomel and Columbine. The districts around Aden are tranquil. Supplies are plentiful. There is no other news of interest to communicate.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE members of the French Embassy had an interview with the King of Burmah on New Year's day. They were accompanied by the usual retinue of irregular cavalry, elephants and big umbrellas. They insisted on keeping their hats on in the royal presence, which rather astonished the ministers and the King. It is said the latter threw out hints on the singularity of such procedure, which had no effect.

AMONG the guests of the Viceroy at Government House on Wednesday evening last, there were a Burmese lady and gentleman. The presence of the former attracted much attention, and the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Mrs. Earle, and other ladies took particular interest in and conversed with her. She is the wife of the Burmese gentleman who accompanied the Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

THE Rangoon papers just to hand informs us that the case of Dr. Hamilton Ross against Dr. Temple for slander has been determined by the plaintiff accepting costs and nominal damages, Dr. Temple having tendered an apology, which was ordered to be filed with the record. The suit was watched with considerable interest owing to the parties to the suit being both well known practitioners. The charge arose out of a presumed breach of professional etiquette, the plaintiff having been called in to attend a child who was a patient of the defendant's without intimation previously given to the gentleman who was first in attendance, and it would appear was attributable to the neglect of the child's father.

BURNS' FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ON Friday evening last, the Allahabad Burns' festival was held in the Railway Institute. The dining-room was very tastefully decorated, and the dinner itself—the *haggis* perhaps excepted—was excellent. The "great chieftain o' the puddin' race" is perhaps more skilfully cooked, as no doubt it is more easily digested, on its native heath, than in an out-of-the-way place like the North-West Provinces of India. One of the most pleasant features of a most successful evening were the songs and glees sung by Messrs. Glenlyon, Runciman, and Sutherland. The famous "We are nae fu'" was rendered most admirably, and, indeed, from a moral point of view, was highly appropriate, for the diners—of whom there were thirty, including three "foreignors" (a Welshman and two Englishmen)—looked as if they had not even "wee"-est "drap" in their "ee," and of course went all home sober as judges.

Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the High Court, presided on the occasion, and proposed the usual loyal toasts, with the toast of the evening, and one or two more, in the most effective style. S

amid an intricate network of precipices, ravines, toppling crags, and cold, cheerless, and rocky peaks, the engineers have threaded their way, bridging, tunnelling and delving around or through obstructions that seem at first sight impassible, until they have brought the road bed up an ascension of 3,000 feet in 15 miles, thus reaching San Mateo. Beyond San Mateo, the Valley of Trimac rises 1,300 feet in four miles, and the Falls of the Infiernillo, or Little Hell, bar the further ascent, thus forcing a detour, the ravine of the Parse being used to accomplish it. Thus on and upward the road winds until having reached an elevation of 15,645 feet, it passes the summit through a tunnel of 3,600 feet long, and emerging on the Eastern slope, winds down to LaOroya on the Atlantic side of the Cordillera.

In this great work engineering science has smoothed down the ruggedness of nature, and man has triumphed over matter. The tunnel cuttings reach an aggregate length of over three miles, and there are 30 bridges and viaducts, besides innumerable culverts. The road will open a way for the products of the agricultural region lying on the eastern slope of the Andes to the sea-board cities of Peru; and also afford means for the rich mineral deposits lying in the district between San Mateo and the summit to be developed, which their present isolation has heretofore precluded. Already trains run beyond Lurco. The road bed is in part laid up to the summit tunnel, and on the slope that leads down to La Oroya. It is expected that 15 or 18 months more will suffice to complete the road, and the former toilsome, dangerous, and wearying journey of a week will be reduced to an easy jaunt of a day. The road is a Government enterprise, and belongs to the nation of Peru, the work being performed under contract by Henry Meiggs, the railroad king of South America. Although but 136 miles long, the road has caused a great expenditure of labour and life, the latter partly from a reckless use of spirituous liquors, and partly by forces prevailing in a narrow belt of territory.

THE "GREAT WORLD" IN FRANCE.

II.—THE CHANTILLY HOUNDS.

Paris is a habitable place from four in the afternoon until the same hour past midnight, but it provides no amusement for one's mornings. A man cannot ride in the Bois at midday, for he would ride in solitude; he cannot play at the old national game of tennis, for public *jeux de paume* have ceased to exist; as for cricket, rackets, fives, football, and polo, no true Frenchman of these days will ever take kindly to such sports, which blister the hand and bruise the shin-bone. Nevertheless, to Frenchmen who have passed their youth in the country, desiring periodical excitement from a day's march after a brace of partridges, or from a hunt after a wolf, escorted by all the rabble doggery of their estates, Parisian mornings are apt to seem dull. Hardy Franks of this sort do not care to imitate the *petits creves* of the Second Empire who remained in bed till twelve, breakfasted till two, smoked till four, and turned in the Bois at five looking healthy as wafers. They want movement for their generous blood, bracing for their strong nerves; and it was an unmixed blessing to them when his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale returned from exile and started the Chantilly staghounds.

Of course the Duc Dagobert de Sangbleu is a member of the Chantilly Hunt and so is his intimate friend, M. Pistache. Every Duke with 200,000 livres a year must have about him a M. Pistache, who is not a dependant though, for he has a fine income of 20,000 livres all his own, but a deferential admirer, sworn associate and henchman, having all the fidelity, tact, and good-humour of a true poodle. M. de Sangbleu is Royalist and Catholic to his heart's core, but quietly so; M. Pistache feels bound to give tongue about his Legitimist opinions whenever he has the chance—else what is the use of opinions? M. de Sangbleu, again, is ready to admit that in these sorry times one must make certain concessions to popular prejudices; but M. Pistache, being descended from a glorious family of wig-makers, protests against all concessions, and will never sleep happy till his friend Sangbleu is restored to the full exercise of feudal prerogatives. Such zeal goes not unrewarded, and the Duke, frequently patting his worshipper's shoulder, exclaims, "Ce brave Pistache!" So now behold the brave Pistache and his Duke both rolling together in the latter's brougham at 8.30 A.M. towards the Northern Railway, *en route* for Chantilly. They are arrayed in scarlet, with buckskins, boots, hunting whips, and white gloves, but they do not look like English fox-hunters, for this is what happened one day at M. de Sangbleu's tailor's. When the Duke had ordered his complete hunting suit *à l'Anglaise*, the tailor rubbed his head and said, "Why *à l'Anglaise*, Monsieur le Duc? The English put on a red coat and cover their heads with a chimney-pot, which is heresy. Why not the skirted coat *à la Francaise*, the three-cornered hat, gilt-handled dirk, and yellow buckskins, all of which look striking and are cavalier-like?" There was no gainsaying this, so M. de Sangbleu and M. Pistache each wear a short cutlass round their middle and a fluffy border of white plumes above the gold lace of their head-dresses. The other cavaliers or sportsmen whom we find at the Northern Railway encumbering the waiting-rooms are like them, and a grand show they make accosting one another with inquiries about the wind and hobnobbing the cups of their silver flasks for luck's sake. The master does not seem to excite much attention from ordinary passengers, for the Chantilly meets are frequent, and everybody—including the station porters—has got accustomed to them. Only when a couple of pretty Amazons appear wearing the three-cornered hat like the gentlemen and three rows of the Chantilly "button" on their habits—only then is there a slight surge of curiosity from humdrum folk taking tickets for Normandy. But the Amazons quickly flit by trooped after by their flock of attendant cavaliers, and the glass doors of the waiting-room close behind them. Another minute and the opposite doors leading to the platform slip back in their grooves, the whole scarlet flood breaks forth precipitously as if the stag were already in sight, and each valiant sportsman tries to scramble into the saloons of the special train, or to assist the ladies to mount therein without getting his dirk between his legs. There is always hurry in the movements of Frenchmen, but it is a genial hurry, full of smiles, cigar smoke, and mutual courtesy. Settled in their saloons, all the men start up, crane their heads out of the windows in couples, and wonder why the train does not start. When it does start they say "Ah!" and blame the administration in a chorus for being always behindhand; then fall to pronouncing English sporting terms like merry but weak-toothed people cracking nuts. This is indispensable on such occasions, and that Frenchman earns admiration who can produce a London paper and read out the sporting quotations in the vernacular, or who, like M. de Sangbleu, can fasten upon an Englishman from the British Embassy and keep up an easy conversation beginning with the classic phrase, "He makes finer this morning than yesterday, sir." M. Pistache does not speak English, and is fain to follow his friend's exploits without sharing them. Once upon a time he did visit Britain, and even hoped to master the language of the natives; but it is painful to state that he fell in with a schoolboy who boxed him as to the conjugation of the verbs. Said this boy: "The verb *to go* is the easiest of all, mossoo:—I go, you dance, he walks; we run, you hook it, they bolt." Now, M. Pistache, having found difficulties enough in his French verbs, decided he would not worry himself further with a language so constructed.

Chantilly was the house of the Condés and of that much more popular man, the cook Vatel; and where is the French sportsman who is not proud of its giant stables for two hundred horses, its matchless race-course and model pack? But the place is more or less an English colony peopled with a bandy-legged race of grooms, rough riders, and budding jockeys, a very cavalcade of whom are drawn up outside the station waiting for the Paris train. M. de Sangbleu, like most members of the hunt, baits his hunters by private arrangement at the Duc d'Aumale's, and his steed is a black one, sixteen hands high, with no fault but the very French one of rushing at a puddle as if it were a fence and at a fence as if it were a puddle. M. Pistache, having loftier views in all things, climbs upon a roan a hand and a half taller than the Duke's—though it is also M. de Sangbleu's property—and this animal resigns against half a dozen other horses at starting, kicks at a dog, and ambles off sideways over three miles of road, M. Pistache being utterly unable to put him straight till he reins him in at the meet, which is the "Stone Table"—a sort of rock-slab in mid-forest. Some sixty horsemen soon assemble here, with the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Nemours in their midst—the former straight and iron-like, as if he snuffed Bedouins in the wind; the latter an exact copy of Henri IV. exhumed from St. Denis for a day's sport. There is a great deal of tooting on French horns, for anything like true sport would be impossible without it; and the thirty couples of staghounds held together in leashes of six by piqueurs, who slope backwards at an angle of forty-five in their efforts to restrain them; bark, yelp, and tug in a manner that is quite exhilarating. So, at least, thinks M. Pistache, who cannot understand, however, why these dogs should not be allowed to have their own ways. He is recalled to the merits of the question by a huntsman, who, galloping athwart everybody, rends the atmosphere right in twain with the braying of his horn—his mode of conveying that the stag was unearthed ten minutes ago, and, that "law" being up, it is time to loose the hounds and lay them on the scent. It takes just half a minute to do this, and off goes the pack, with howls which make the woods ring for two miles round. Truly, an inspiriting sight. The sixty horsemen spread away for the start, the two pretty Amazons set their lips, a mob of peasants in blue blouses form a noisy fringeing to the phaetons and barouches which have come to see the throw-off, and conspicuous amidst all this we have M. Pistache's roan, which, unable to stand the music of the horns, first jumps, then pivots on its hind legs, then springs off like a shot, well-nigh wrenching M. Pistache's arms out of their sockets. Happily, there are no fences ahead just at present. In the galloping scramble which follows, M. Pistache has time to see that his Duke and a squadron of others are drawing alongside of him, and that everybody is being borne along somehow at a furious pace towards the racecourse. M. Pistache knows the racecourse, but it looks much nearer than it really is, for a clump of trees has to be passed, then a road, then a turnip-field, and at last—most trying of predicaments—a ditch full of mud. Pounding through the trees, M. Pistache claps his hand to his hat, and, fearing for the low branches, bends double over his saddle. At the road he feels himself a man again, and loses none of his nerve in the turnip-field; but at the ditch he is aware that the eyes of the two Amazons and of five dozen of the flower of France are on him, so screams, "Houp là!" as we should all of us do when we mean business, tosses both arms aloft like railway signals, and gets carried triumphantly over the obstacle, with his nose on the roan's ears and both feet out of the stirrups. All this time M. Pistache has seen nothing of the stag, nor of the hounds, who have tailed out of sight; but glancing round as he kicks for his stirrups, he sees the grass pink with strewn compatriots, who have come to grief over that ditch, and the spectacle fills him with a just pride, though he would very much like to know whither he is going. There seems no immediate chance of his ascertaining this; for the whole field are harking back from the racecourse towards those infernal trees again, and the roan goes with them, tearing away like the very fiend. "Hold him in, or you'll both get blown," shouts M. de Sangbleu, flashing by as firm in his saddle as if he were in a riding school. Hold him in—bitter mockery!—the brute seems to have got the bit between his teeth, and then there is that confounded huntsman playing away with his horn again just in front. Down like rushing thunder among the brush-wood past one clump of trees after another, out over a piece of park lawn, where the roan jostles all the other horses as if he were in a cavalry charge and that hedge yonder where a line of Prussians; and so, panting, choking, and feeling as if the biceps of both his arms were going to burst through his sleeves, M. Pistache gets hurried onwards, commending himself desperately to the good St. Hubert. But this sort of thing cannot last long, nor does it. M. Pistache is vaguely conscious of being hallooed to by fifty tongues at once and of flying alone in his glory in the very midst of the hounds, who appear to have suddenly sprung yelling out of the earth to embarrass his horse's hoofs. In vain does he pull at his bridle, weigh fiercely upon his stirrups, opening his legs wide for the purpose, like a pair of compasses; in vain does he strike his roan over head, neck, and haunches, bawling, "Maudite bete du diable, arrete-toi donc!" The *maudite bete*, gone comfortably mad by this time, only gallops the faster, kicking up turf, twigs, and leaves in clouds behind, and heading straight for the lake which surrounds the smaller chateau of Chantilly. There is no doubt of it, the stag has taken to the water. M. Pistache can see its antlered head bobbing over the grey tide, and he can see that in less than a minute he will be in the tide too. But what shall a Pistache do under such circumstances? give way to despair? Not he. After all, if a stag is to be killed, why not have the undivided honour of swimming after him and killing him in the water? Thus rapidly argues this fearless Frenchman in the brief twenty seconds left him to plant his hat over his brow, fling away his whip, unsheath his dirk, and shout for the tenth time in that stirring day, "Houp là!" The wind whistles in his face, the steam from the horse's nostrils fills his eyes, but yet another stride and the gallant leap is taken. As the field canter up to the lake's edge nothing is to be seen of M. Pistache but the soles of his new hunting boots eddying in a foam of bubbles; only the roan with a cowardice unparalleled in these latitudes, has allowed its rider to take his leap alone. In fact, it bucked, and the upshot of the matter is that two "whips" dismount, push out a punt, and fish up M. Pistache with a boat-hook.

For all that, the glory of the day is his, and the annals of the Pistache family shall record to the end of time how Anatole Pistache was led to the Chateau de Chantilly and dressed in a suit of the illustrious owner's clothes while his own were being telegraphed for from Paris. Also, how he dined with princes of the blood, who complimented him on his coolness in the saddle and on his surpassing valour in the water.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE COST PRICE OF SURATS.

(Manchester Courier.)

The recent depression in the market for East India cotton has suggested the question, What is the cost price of Surats? That is to say, What is the lowest figure at which Surats can be sold in Liverpool without loss? Twenty years ago it used to be said that Bombay cotton could be laid down here at 3½d. per lb., and at the same period it was stated that American cotton could be sold without loss to any one concerned at 4d. per lb. for middling. As a matter of fact we now know that both statements were quite fallacious. It is true that between 1845 and 1848 Surats on several occasions touched 3d. to 3½d., and American 3½d. to 4d., but the upshot was the ruin of a number of people engaged in the trade, and a marked reaction in values. The average price of American in any one year was never less than 4½d., namely in 1848. In the same year fair Dhollera averaged only 3¾d. But two years later—that is, in 1850—American averaged 7¼d., and fair Dhollera 5¼d. The previous lowest point for Dhollera was 3½d., in 1845, in which year American averaged 4¾d. Referring to these low prices, Mr. J. S. Peel stated in Manchester in the year 1847 that "it had not been possible to import native East India cotton into this market, except with a heavy loss, in more than one year out of five;" and in 1851, Mr. Alexander Mackay who was sent out to the Bombay cotton districts by the Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, and Glasgow chambers of commerce, estimated that East India cotton could not be laid down in Liverpool at less than 4d. per lb., which figure, he explained, would merely cover expenses. But neither cultivators nor merchants bestow their labour and capital upon that which merely returns to them twelve pence for a shilling, and if East India cotton had not averaged more than 4d. per lb. for a series of years the trade would soon have disappeared.

In 1841 "fair" Dhollera averaged 4¾d. per lb.—opening at 5½d. and closing at 4d. In the same year the import of East India cotton into Great Britian reached 273,000 bales. In the following year the average price fell to 3¾d., and in 1843 to 3½d. The result was that the import sank to 182,000 bales. In the spring of 1844 the price rose to 4½d., and the arrivals for the year increased to 237,000 bales. But before the whole of this cotton reached here fair Dhollera receded to 3d. per lb.—namely, in October, 1844. In 1845 the average price was only 3½d. per lb., and the imports fell to 155,000 bales. But the full effect of the low prices was not felt until 1846, in which year the imports reached only 49,000 bales. The average price for that year was 3½d., but there was a gradual rise as the year advanced, and fair Dhollera closed at 4¾d. per lb. At the opening of 1847 the quotation was 4¾d. There was a fall to 4½d. in March, but a rise again to 4¾d. in July. Cotton was pushed forward, therefore, from Bombay, and the import reached 222,000 bales, against only 49,000 in the previous year. In 1848 the average price was only 3½d., but this fall was owing entirely to the depression produced by the disturbed state of the Continent—then the chief consumers of Surats. The fall, however, influenced the shipments from India in 1849—in which year the imports amounted to only 182,000 bales. The average price was 4d. per lb., but at the close of the year the quotation was 4½d. In January, 1850, the price was 4¾d., in July 5½d., and in December 5¾d.; the average for the year being 5¼d. The upshot was an import of 368,000 bales. During the opening months of 1851 "fair" Dhollera ranged between 5½d. and 5¾d. Advice of these prices reached Bombay during the height of the shipping season; the staple was pushed forward and the import for the year reached 328,000 bales. There was a fall of 3¼d., however, towards the close of the year, and in the first three months of 1852 the quotations sent out to India were only 3¼d. to 3¾d.; the imports, therefore, fell to 221,000 bales. Later in the year fair Dhollera rose to 4¾d., and though there was a decline to 4½d. per lb. at the commencement of 1853, the rise inspired confidence enough to push the import in that year up to 485,000 bales. These heavy arrivals led to very low prices in 1854; the average for the year being only 3¾d., the effect of which was to reduce the arrivals to 308,000 bales. In 1855 prices advanced to 4¾d., but did not average more than 4d. for the year, and the imports only increased to 396,000 bales. In 1856 "fair" Dhollera opened at 4½d. and closed at 5¼d.; the imports consequently increased to 463,000 bales. In 1857 there was a still more important advance, 6¾d. being touched in the autumn, and the average for the year being 5¾d. The upshot was an import of 680,000 bales. Then followed the monetary panic and a drop to 4½d. It is quite evident that the country had been swept of every available bale of cotton, for although the average price in 1858 was 5¼d. per lb. only 361,000 bales were received, against 680,000 in the previous year. In the first three months of 1859 the quotations varied between 5½d. and 5¾d.; shipments were pushed forward, therefore, and the import for the year amounted to 510,000 bales. In 1860 prices opened at 4¾d., fell to 3¾d. in July, rose to 6d in October, and closed at 5½d. in December. The imports reached 663,000 bales, or still 120,000 bales less than in 1857. In 1861 the American war broke out. Dhollera rose to 7½d., and the imports of East Indian cotton to 980,000 bales; and the trade entered on a new era.

The inference to be drawn from the foregoing brief *resume* of the course of trade during the twenty years preceding the commencement of the American civil war is that cotton did not come forward freely from India until the price of fair Dhollera approached 4½d. to 5d. per lb. Between 1831 and 1841 the lowest average price was 4¾d. and the highest 7¾d.; and the import rose from about 100,000 bales to 270,000 bales; thence to 1845 there was a fall to 3¾d., and the arrivals in 1846 fell to 49,000 bales. The import of 1841 was not equalled until 1850, in which year the average price was 5¼d., and the arrivals 308,000 bales. During the subsequent four years the average price was 4¾d., and the average imports 336,000 bales or only 63,000 more than in 1841, and this the temporary advance in prices to 5¾d. during 1851, and 4¾d. in the course of 1852; notwithstanding. During the six years ended with 1860, the average import was 496,000 bales, and the average price 4¾d. Leaving out 1857, which was an exceptionally high priced year, the average was 4¾d., and this price may, we think, be taken as representing the figure at which it paid all concerned a fair profit to sell Dhollera in Liverpool during the six years preceding the war, against 7d. per lb. for middling American.

We have, on a previous occasion, shown that though 7d. per lb. was a fair price for middling American fifteen years ago, the same quality cannot now be sold in Liverpool under 8d. to 8¼d. per lb., except at a loss, owing to the increased cost of production occasioned by the rise which has taken place in labour and general values during the interim. If not the same, at all events similar influences to those which have enhanced the cost price of American cotton have also been in operation in India; and it is at present no more possible to sell Surats at old prices than it is to sell American, except at a loss to either producer or importer. Last year the House of Commons ordered that a select committee be appointed "to inquire into the finance and financial administration of India;" and the evidence taken by the committee has since been published in two huge blue books. During the progress of the inquiry the question of enhanced prices was alluded to by several of the witnesses brought before the committee. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee stated that the cost of living in the town of Bombay and in the country districts had increased 40 per cent during the past 15 years, but he also said that the working people were worse off at the close than at the beginning of the period named, because wages had only advanced 25 per cent. The fact remains, however, that labour is now 25 per cent dearer than it was 15 years ago. Mr. S. Laing said that "probably the rate of wages, taking them all round, may have risen, on an average, something like 25 or 30 per cent, and the price of living, and of most commodities, in the same proportion." Other witnesses referred incidentally to the same influence at having greatly increased the annual expenditure of the various departments of government. "Taking the whole of India," said Mr. E. F. Harrison, "prices were higher in 1860 than they were in 1855, higher in 1865 than in 1860, and higher in 1870 than in 1865." The minimum advance since 1860 is 25 per cent, and if we add 25 per cent to the average price of fair Dhollera during the six years ended with 1860, we get 4¾d. plus 1 3-16d.—equal 5 15-16d. per lb. If we take the low priced year, 1860, during which fair Dhollera averaged only 4¼d., and add 25 per cent, we get 5⅜d. per lb. We should say, therefore, that the lowest price at which it will pay to import Surat cotton is somewhere between 5¼d. and 6d. per lb. for fair Dhollera, as against 8d. to 8¼d. for middling American; and the reasonableness of the conclusion to which we have arrived is demonstrated by the fact that "fair" Dhollera has not been quoted lower than 5¼d. per lb. at any time since 1861, and that at that price shipments were checked. The present quotation for "fair" Dhollera in Liverpool is 5¾d. per lb. This price will certainly not stimulate production in India; and unless some advance takes place during the ensuing few months, the current crop will come forward very slowly, and a diminished area of land will be sown next season.—*Liverpool Albion.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1243 Lady Allan, Hensen—Byramjee Pestonjee.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.

For London.

954 Bertha, Pate—Farnham & Co.

For Mauritius.

402 Berryer, Berger—The Captain.

For New York.

1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

For Rangoon via Cochin.

299 Lorton Vale, Anderson—The Captain.

Not Fixed.

1931 Accrington, Christee—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Parsons—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—The Captain.
780 J. N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1200 Java, Miller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.
1218 Lydia Schoifield, Forsyth—Tudor & Co.
1026 Messenger, Parkins—The Captain.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1001 Norah Gresme, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nichols—The Captain.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Casels & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.
264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.
566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Dannis—The Captain.
375 Zodiac, Garrick—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamer.

1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
3113 Hindoostan, Roskell—P. & O. Co.

For Liverpool.

722 Ariel, Jones—W. and A. Graham & Co.
996 Cousett, Halsman—The Captain.
1044 Dunraven, Pottinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co
875 Nio, Pinkney—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
985 South Tyne, Hallett—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For London.

1018 Good Hope, Bainton—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Marseilles.

977 John Dixon, Preston—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

874 Arabia, Coboara—C. Grondona.

Not Fixed.

400 Avoiso Vedetta, Forto—(Italian Man-of-war).
959 Arratoon Apcar, Montgomery—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
695 Corinna, Dryden—W. and A. Graham & Co.
630 Corrette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas—(P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
657 India, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
360 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1069 Masgilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1375 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

For Mozambique.

132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.

For Mauritius.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

For Damaun.

142 Futti Islam, Nacoda.

For Andamand Island.

539 Bushire Merchant, Wachow—H. A. S. Cadoo.

For Cozeagapatam & Tuticorin.

105 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
473 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
302 May Frere, Gutterie.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rents and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. do. do. ..4½ ,, ,,
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a THEODOLITE and LEVEL, both by TROUGHTON and SIMS. Price moderate. Apply to "E. P.," at this Office.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, in One Pound Packets, 9, 10, and 20 lb. Boxes, and 80 lb. Chests. Special Rates for the Trade. Apply to

Messrs. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
Umritsur, Punjaub.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for ingle Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ..... Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. L. S. Bruce.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 32 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,910, assuring £9,717,590-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were..... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual Insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ..... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ..... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.]

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon Renewal of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate of that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE
INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.
Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. | William Forbes Skeae, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. | W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq.

Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No abour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by